



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

periences in the Balkan peninsula, he launches a maxim the truth of which we are learning: "Liberated nations are not grateful but exacting."

The greatest contribution, on the whole, that this book makes to our knowledge of German and European history during the latter half of the nineteenth century is to be found in its gallery of historical portraits. Bismarck's power of delineating character has long been appreciated: his Frankfort letters and despatches gave us striking examples. At Frankfort, however, he drew ministers and attachés; in this book he paints royalties and premiers. The picture of William I. is elaborated with especial care and with evident sympathy; but Frederick William IV., Augusta, Frederick, Victoria and Gortschakoff are made equally real. William II. is not included, for the *Reminiscences* close with the death of Frederick. It has been stated, however, in the German press, that Bismarck has left a third volume which may at some future time be published.

The German edition offered in the United States is not made in Germany. It appears that the Harpers, who have the monopoly of the English version, warned the Cottas that the original German version could not be imported. It is to be regretted that this question was not tested in the courts; but the Cottas presumably acted on the advice of counsel in determining to print and publish the German text in New York. They might, however, have given us a better reprint. Their American edition is compressed into one volume, printed on thin paper of the poorest quality and flimsily bound. It is full of misprints, particularly in the French, English and Latin citations.

The English edition is well printed and bound; and it has a fairly good index, which the German-American edition lacks. The translation is, on the whole, good, but it is over-literal: some sentences are made almost unintelligible by a too scrupulous adherence to the wording of the original. "School" and "college" are hardly equivalents for *Gymnasium* and *Universität*, and "Free-thought party" suggests ideas not indicated by the German *freisinnig*. (The position of this group in the German fractional system would have been best indicated by calling it the Radical party.) And why the uncouth adjective "Frederickian?"

MUNROE SMITH.

De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida. By GRACE KING.
(New York: The Macmillan Co. 1898. Pp. xiv, 326.)

THE attempt of the author to weave into a continuous story the important parts of the several contemporary narratives of the expedition of De Soto, enlightened with modern criticism, is not without success. It has resulted in presenting the history of the conquest of Florida in the most attractive and readable form in which it has yet appeared in English. It makes it read like a romance—a romance tainted with the rapacity and cruelty of the Spanish conquerors. Nor is the work without scholarship, for a careful comparison of the principal accounts with each other and a consideration of more recent historical criticism of the sub-

ject was necessary in order to give the story accuracy, and at the same time to abridge the statements of writers in such a way as not to impair the quality of the work. In this way Miss King has utilized the best of each account in doing justice to adelantado, hidalgos, Spaniards, and Indians, and in representing the facts and true spirit of the expedition.

As the narratives have been abridged and all points in conflict have been omitted it is not necessary to go beyond the author in this brief review to analyze the details of the expedition nor to examine the historical evidence respecting it. The evident object of the writer is to popularize the history of Spanish adventure and discovery, hence the tedious details of historical criticism on controverted or unsettled questions have been studiously and wisely omitted. The author has referred briefly, in the preface, to the important literature on the subject. It is fortunate that there are three reliable contemporary narratives of the De Soto adventure, those of Garcilasso de la Vega, "The Gentleman of Elvas," and Hernandez de Biedma, all of which substantially agree as to the general course of the march, the names of places and the geography of the country. Perhaps there is no other early Spanish exploring expedition so well recorded as this, although there were others more important and better conducted. The questions of the exact route still remain unsettled, although they are determined with sufficient accuracy for the author's purpose. The distance De Soto travelled north after crossing the Mississippi, the course and distance of the journey of Moscoso westward after the death of De Soto, and many other questions of no less importance are still matters of conjecture. The map made by Miss King is too small and too general to admit of critical comparison, but for the indication of the general course of the invaders it serves its purpose as well as the more elaborate map of Delisle or those of his copyists. It has the support of Jones of Georgia and Pickett of Alabama, who have done much to identify the names and places of the Spanish adventure with those of modern times.

The suffering and fortitude of the Spanish explorers are very clearly shown in the story, and in the clear and simple recital of their exploits the poor management of the expedition is everywhere made prominent. Here, as elsewhere, their endurance and bravery came to naught. The thirst for gold, the desire for sudden wealth, so overpowered every other motive as to render futile every effort for successful occupation. Had De Soto been possessed of a rational method and desire to permanently settle the country, he might have been governor of a vast territory which would have brought him wealth and honor, but the Spaniards knew not how to colonize. The cruelty of the Spanish conquerors toward the natives was never made more prominent than in this little story. Without intending to be so it is one of the best descriptions of the habits, customs and character of the natives of the early discovery. The history of no other expedition has brought out these characteristics so well.

Upon the whole the book serves its purpose well, and students and instructors who are seeking familiarity with the early Spanish exploration will read this very readable, well-told story of De Soto with delight.

FRANK W. BLACKMAR.